

WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT TO STAY

W ★ W  
★ EMANCIPATION ★  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

LACK OF SUPPORT IS OUR ONLY FOE

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 13

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912

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## Do Not Ship to the Canadian Northern or to White Salmon, Wash.—Big Strikes On

### SCABS DESERT CONTRACTORS

C. N. WORKERS STILL PRESENT SOLID FRONT—SUPPORT COMES FROM MANY SOURCES—WHITEHEAD'S CASE TO BE APPEALED.

The Canadian Northern situation still has the bosses guessing and the determination of the men that the line shall be built by members of the ONE BIG UNION is as strong as ever.

Support is coming from many sources, both as to publicity and cash. There is still a great need for money, and locals should not neglect their duty in this matter. This is one of the most vital strikes ever pulled off in this section of the country and its success means the organization of railway construction labor by the hundred thousands.

The British Columbia Federationist, official paper of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the B. C. Federation of Labor, is standing with the strikers in a most commendable spirit of solidarity. In their issue of June 8 they give a fine account of the strike and 5,500 copies were distributed. The Federationist has recently been made a weekly instead of semi-monthly.

Various other papers are taking up the fight and proving that the contractors are lying when they state that the strike is over.

Further solidarity is shown by the receipt of \$100 and \$26.45 from the Vancouver carpenters, \$3.20 from the lathers, sums of \$8 and \$1 from Atlantic City, \$13.00 from Victoria and \$300 from the Socialist party local at Portsmouth, Va. This within a few days. As there are more than 7,000 men out, and legal defence to be made for those in jail these amounts are insufficient to meet expenses. More money is needed.

Tom Whitehead is reported as looking well but is extremely anxious to learn more of the outside news. The strikers may make his release one of the terms of returning to work. Meanwhile his case and that of McGucken will be appealed to a higher court.

It is alleged that typhoid fever has broken out among the scabs at Geo. Chew's camp No. 3, but this has not yet been verified.

A few men are making a pretense at working along the line but no rock is being moved. Many of those who are at work seem to have strong I. W. W. sympathies.

Several strikes have occurred among the scabs themselves on account of bad camp conditions, and some of these strikers hire put in other camps, strikes seeming to follow their trail. Strange, isn't it.

Some of the cooks in the camps are said to be serving meals in two courses, one for the scabs and another for themselves. The scabs leave the job after a few feeds as the food seems to please them.

The I. W. W. boys are gathering complete descriptions of all detectives, fly bulls, spotters and the like, who are known to be in the employ of the C. N. contractors and these descriptions will be valuable to the organization in any future strike. It will not prevent new men from being hired for the bosses' dirty work but it will make a man think twice before he takes a chance on being advertised all over the country as a stool for the gunny sack contractors.

The Canadian Northern strike will be won, but don't forget the financial support. Send funds to Geo. Fenton, 34 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

### CONSTRUCTION STRIKE AT WHITE SALMON, WASH.

Under the leadership of the I. W. W. a strike is being carried on at White Salmon, Wash., on the Northwestern Electric Co.'s power dam. The demands of the men are for a 25c raise per day and better camp conditions. Stone and Webster are the contractors on the job.

Picket lines are established to meet all incoming persons and Portland, Spokane and other northwest shipping points for construction workers are being watched by the I. W. W.

The strike is expected to be short as there is danger of a rise in the White Salmon river from the recent rains. It will be cheaper for the contractors to settle than to risk a loss of all the work which has been accomplished.

The strikers are very hopeful of victory according to telegraphic reports received at this office. 242 men are out.

NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE A SPECIAL ETOR-GIOVANNITTI ISSUE, WITH A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF A SPEECH BY HAYWOOD AND ONE OF THE BEST CARTOONS YET. ORDER IMMEDIATELY.



THE MODERN DAVID AND GOLIATH

## Capitalist Dynamiter Gets Light Sentence

Lawrence, Mass., June 10, 1912.

Events are transpiring in this city that afford an indication of the kind of justice that may be expected in the Etor-Giovanitti cases, if the working class of the country does not wake up to the dangers involved therein.

Last week the clergy of Lawrence, according to the reports of the local press, delivered sermons demanding the resignation of school committeeman John J. Breen, who was convicted and fined \$500 for "planting" dynamite during the recent great textile strike here.

The Rev. C. E. McColley, in what is described as "a stirring sermon" on "Public Conscience," said: "John Breen ought to resign, and there ought to be force enough in the aroused public conscience of this city to do it."

"Here we have the spectacle of a man convicted in the courts, yet holding a moral position over our children. The very fact that he seems to have no sense of the eternal fitness of things makes him morally unfit for this high position."

The Rev. E. M. Lake, addressing the lodges of the Knights of Pythias, as a special Sunday evening service, declared: "This public official has been adjudged guilty of a most contemptible misdemeanor, and paid a fine of \$500 with no defense or appeal. The whole infamous affair is in the open. His endeavors to implicate others and his guilty conspiracy in 'dynamite planting' is of public concern."

Accordingly, the Rev. Lake calls on the citizens of Lawrence to recall Breen or 'stand dishonored in the eyes of the nation, as a municipality that permits its public system to be a bulwark of wrong-doing.'

While the clergy—and significantly enough, only the Protestant clergy—are thus demanding Breen's scalp, the impression prevails in other quarters that he is not the only official guilty of wrong-doing during the recent strike, and, therefore, also a fit subject for recall.

"There are others," all faithful servants of the big mill corporations, whom the Ministerial Association shows no disposition to relieve of their offices. There is Cornelius F. Lynch, director of public safety, for instance. This worthy gentleman is responsible for the club-

bings of women and children at the North Station on February 24th. Lynch, on that occasion violated constitutional rights in a manner that shocked the entire country and brought forth a storm of protest such as has been seldom heard in a similar instance. Nevertheless, he, a far greater violator of the law than Breen, has not even been brought to trial, nor is it suggested, even by the zealous and conscientious Ministerial Association, that he be ousted out of office by means of the recall. As usual, they strain at gnats and swallow camels.

Among the intelligent members of the working class the outcry against Breen is regarded as a saw-dust throwing game, meant to blind the workers. It is pointed out that Breen, in "planting" the dynamite served two great interests, viz., the Boston press, which was looking for sensational "copy," and the mill owners, who wanted to discredit the strikers and thereby prevent the victory which followed.

It is not likely, according to the intelligent members of the working class, that these two powerful interests will stand by and see Breen sacrificed. Nor will the mill corporations, if possible, permit the decapitation of Lynch, who served them even better than did Breen. The mill corporations rule in Lawrence, where 90 per cent of the mill operatives are without votes and the power of recall.

In the meantime Etor and Giovanitti are in jail, without the right to bail. They served the working class both wisely and well, as the Lawrence victory shows. Their only crime is successful devotion to their class, the working class. For this they are to be made the victims of a vicious legal fiction, which, if not successfully combatted will be used to the further undoing of the socialist and labor movement of the land. As shown in the above instances of capitalist "justice" only an aroused working class can save Etor and Giovanitti and prevent the establishment of a very dangerous legal precedent.

Every working class body on the North American continent should arrange for protest meetings in every city, town and hamlet and show the Woolen Trust that the workers are

not slaves. The following resolutions or similar ones should be adopted:

Whereas, Jos. J. Etor and Arturo Giovanitti, charged with being accessories before the fact of murder in the first degree, are to be tried for their lives May 27th, and

Whereas, The arrest of these two members of the working class is but an attempt to intimidate the workers of the Textile industries of Massachusetts from organizing, and

Whereas, in pursuance of this conspiracy to intimidate, Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. E. Trautmann, Wm. Yates, Ettore Gianini, Wm. Halladay, Edmondo Rossoni, James P. Thompson, Guido Mazarelli, have been arrested or are threatened, with arrest upon trumped up charges fostered by the same interests, and

Whereas, the only offence committed by these men has been the assistance rendered the underpaid and overworked Textile slaves of the New England Textile mills in their struggle for better conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the wage workers of ..... in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare that we recognize that the above cases are but an attempt to make on the part of workers for better conditions, a criminal offense, and be it further

Resolved, We demand the immediate liberation of these, our fellow workers before mentioned, and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all wage workers in all industries of the State of Massachusetts and of the United States, to join with us in enforcing the demand for the liberation of these members of the working class, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given to the press, sent to the Governor of the State and to the District Attorney of Essex County.

President.

Secretary

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage; for (as Virgil says) it never troubles a wolf how many the sheep be.—Bacon.

### SMALLPOX IN SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO INVADDED BY SMALLPOX—WORKERS STILL CONTEST FOR STREETS—PROBE BECOMING NATION WIDE.

San Diego, Cal., June 11, 1912.

Some of the would-be authorities in San Diego say that the Free Speech Fight here is over. The local papers say it, the vigilantes claim it is proven by the fact that so many men have been driven from the town and treated in such a manner that they are not likely to return, the police try to help the case by turning out all the confined in the city jail, Assistant Attorney General Benjamin says that we are now just where we were when the fight began, and everything is lovely.

But there is no one who really believes that the fight is over. The police department has as complete arrangements as ever for suppressing any one who says "Free Speech;" if a working man stops on a corner and says "Hello Jack," at once a score of the vigilantes are there; and wherever a few workers are gathered there is the ever present stoolpigeon to carry the tales of their talk to the police.

All of the men who have been confined in the city jail have been released on probation, and the police have intimated that it would be best for them to get out of town at once. Several of these who could not see it that way have been arrested again on vagrancy charges, regardless of the fact that work is very scarce here and a job can not be obtained on short notice.

All those confined in the county jail have been placed in quarantine for the smallpox as a direct result of the filthy, unsanitary condition of the jails here, combined with the fact that many refugees have recently been landed here from Mexico. The city authorities have been trying by every means possible to keep reports of smallpox from being sent out; as it will seriously hurt the crop of summer tourists that might net several million dollars. Spreckles and other business men hope to be able to control the smallpox as they do their press, but being compelled to place fifty-two men in quarantine is a poor showing at "control."

One day last week L. A. Shiffren tried to speak on the street, when he was at once surrounded by a mob of vigilantes. It seemed that he was to be roughly handled, but not that time. The police had learned of what was to take place, and arranged to make a grandstand play for the benefit of Assistant Attorney General Benjamin. It was arranged that the vigilantes should be there and make some demonstration, but that the police should be there to give Shiffren protection. Mr. Benjamin was also properly placed to view the affair, and as a result he at once announced that the police could control affairs hereafter, and the militia would not be needed. But the next day when an attempt was made to speak on the street Benjamin was not present and the vigilantes handled the situation as on previous occasions.

On Sunday afternoon a street meeting was held without being interrupted, being the first that has been held since the latter part of March. How it escaped the action of the vigilantes is uncertain, but there are persistent rumors that it was but a part of the grandstand play of the police.

It seems that the police authorities would like to quit the game of suppressing the I. W. W. but the M. & M. need to keep the fight going here to try to make the Pacific Coast a scab country. It has been pretty strongly intimated that most if not all those now held on all charges connected with the Free Speech Fight would be released on probation and allowed to go free if the fight would only be given up. Not one of the indicted men has taken advantage of the offer, and there is no chance that they will do so. The fight here is still for free speech, and no crimes have been committed by any of the Free Speech fighters.

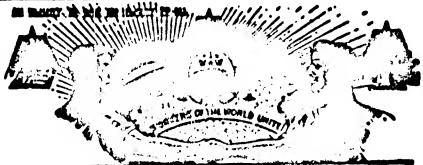
The police and vigilantes have tried hard to find some kind of evidence that we are guilty of some kind of crimes, but aside from the "crime" of protesting against an unconstitutional ordinance there has been nothing whatever found against any person connected with the fight. There have been dynamite stories, gun men stories, invasion stories, and more stories of that nature than one can keep track of, but when run to their source they have always been found to have come from the police department or the San Diego Union.

A man named William Southerland was arrested yesterday, and as no story of gun men had been sprung for two days the police at once said that here was at last the leader of the I. W. W. gun men. Southerland had just come into town again after being run out on (Continued on page four.)

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.	

Strong in the back, weak in the head;  
The scissor-bill worships a "JOB."  
With vacant stare and shuffling tread  
He toils to feed some well-dressed slob.  
Content with even less than bread,  
He grows the corn and eats the cob;  
And when from lack of food he's dead,  
He'll pack to Hell his blanket bed  
And praises sing to devils red  
For giving him an endless JOB.

The above spasm is directed at those who continually clamor about "the right to work" and who prate about "my job" with the same feeling of self-satisfaction that is displayed by the small boy with his first pair of long pants. It is not a justification of the anti-work doughnutarians, who are even more of a menace to the workers than is the "jobite." The industries can be captured only by those who are in industry and who are conscious of the fact that the workers have a capability of getting all that they produce instead of just enough to enable them to get back on to the job the next day.

A sick horse is doctored while a sick wage slave is docked. It's a great social system.

Either give some good reason for not being a subscriber to the Industrial Worker or else frankly admit that you would like to see the paper die. This is no time for trimmers.

No deep seated change in the interest of the producers can come until economic conditions, in conjunction with agitation, education, and organization, has produced a militant, conscious minority of rebels who think, feel, see, eat, drink, sleep and act solely in terms of the wage working class.

## ABOUT THE FIRE.

The fire that broke out in the office of the "Industrial Worker" on June 2 was incidental, not accidental, according to our best knowledge and belief. It was incidental to a revolutionary movement.

We refuse to believe that the fire was "spontaneous combustion" or "an act of God." Fires generally have some human agency to start them.

The "Worker" is not particularly loved by the labor skinners here in the Northwest, nor does it find particular favor elsewhere among employers. And the difference between clubs and fires as a medium of destruction is simply one of means and not of intent. Once it was clubs. And now the "Worker" office burns.

A report for which we cannot vouch has reached the "Worker" office to the effect that the May Day issue of the "Industrial Worker" was read before an employing class organization in Seattle and \$1,000 was raised in cash for the purpose of fighting the I. W. W. in general and the "Worker" in particular. So two unaccountable fires in one month look rather odd.

There have been several lively labor contests in this section of America in which the "Worker" played a prominent part and the employers are smarting under the stings of defeat. A well known remedy for smarts and burns is fire.

However the fire may have been inspired the fact remains that it has seriously crippled the "Worker" for the time being. It has destroyed the bulk of our years' supply of stationary. It has ruined practically all of our back files. By a streak of luck a couple of thousand of the song books had been left for storage with Spokane locals at the time the books were turned over to the "Worker."

What we need is to have the active assistance of every live rebel in the movement. Donations are acceptable but we would prefer that the funds come to us in the form of a few hundred yearly subscriptions, or in increased bundle orders.

Surely there are two hundred rebels who will subscribe for one year. There must also be a number of locals who can order extra copies and who are in a position to handle at least \$5 worth of prepaid three month cards.

With our losses replaced and the old debt wiped out the "Worker" will be in a position to start its campaign for an eight page paper, that will mean the ownership of our own press within one year.

With our own plant we can remove to a small town and more thoroughly guard against attacks from the enemy than we are able to do in hostile Spokane.

We are relying upon the active rebels to pull us through this present difficulty. Everyone should put their shoulder to the wheel and roll in the subs.

## STICK TO THE MAIN ISSUE.

The worker seeks work where work is to be had and boundary lines have but small meaning for him. The flag under which the worker toils has no influence upon the conditions of employment. Supply and demand, the standard of living, and the strength of labor organization are the things that are of interest to the toilers.

Let every worker bear these things in mind and therefore refuse to be drawn into discussion of flags and other symbols. Control of the work in which we engage is the matter of prime importance.

There is a decided attempt on the part of the employing class, particularly upon the Pacific Coast, to attack the I. W. W. and the radical section of the Socialist party on the proposition of reverence for the flag. This attempt is fostered by a secret, oath-bound organization which will be exposed in the radical press within a short time. The "Worker" has the goods on the organization but awaits more complete evidence before springing the expose. Look for it in any number, though.

Meanwhile it should be the earnest endeavor of every member of the I. W. W. to stick to the subject of organization at the point of production so that any further attacks made upon us will center around that most important point.

When the workers are organized in a manner to have even partial industrial control that fact is enough to cause a change in all existing institutions. It will be reflected in every phase of the life of the whole social body.

With even partial industrial control the atrocities at San Diego would have been impossible.

With a large majority of the workers in the textile industry of this nation in the ONE BIG UNION, trained and disciplined to act along class lines, the freeing of Ettor and Giovannitti would be the work of but a few hours.

Let labor but fold its arms in the entire textile industry and the jail doors would open.

While we must preach and teach and burn into the hearts and minds of the workers the fact that there are but two nations, the exploited and the exploiters, let us not be drawn into a controversy about the merits or demerits of national emblems or symbols.

Organize at the point of production; that is the main issue.

## THE FLAMES OF DISCONTENT.

If you approach properly the first fifty wage workers you have occasion to talk with you will find that they are practically unanimous in agreeing that something is vitally wrong with existing economic conditions.

Wages have in no case advanced to keep pace with the cost of living and they fall so far behind the increase in productivity because of improved machinery as to make the difference between the classes more marked than at any previous stage in the world's history.

The discontent manifests itself in many ways, such as the seeking for "good" men politically, the bringing forth of new religions, the desire for federation, the multiplication of secret fraternal societies, and greatest of all in the growing desire for ONE BIG UNION of all toilers.

Discontent that is not organized is worse than useless for it stands to some degree in the way of real progress. Unorganized discontent may manifest itself in forms that carry with them no solution of the problems of labor. It is our task to organize the discontent.

It is not so vitally necessary that we expose the weakness, the filth and the corruption of the wage system, for that work has been well done in the past by socialists, anarchists, and the so-called "muck-rake" magazine writers. Our labor is to show a feasible plan for escaping the condition which surrounds us as a class and which casts its spell over the balance of society as well.

We are prepared to submit the case of industrial unionism as being the most logical and consistent means of bettering conditions under the present regime and the general strike as the most practical method of bringing about the change. When to this is added the fact that all things point to a system of society industrially managed it will be seen that industrial unionism forms a basis from which production and distribution and all social functions may be carried on when the wage system has been cast aside.

The industrial plan of organization included every essential function of society. There is not an industrial, commercial or social act that does not fall within its scope. The central bodies form the means of distribution of products from one industry to another, and the local central bodies have within themselves the full means of operating the entire affairs of a municipality.

There are only two divisions in the productive life of the world. Industries are a growth and while subject to constant change they will always remain necessary. Cities are likewise a growth. By this is meant that while precincts, counties, states and nations are arbitrarily set divisions, and will eventually disappear, the industries and the cities may be expected to develop with the passing of time.

It is necessary, then, if we are to look forward in the least to a future society, to see how best to arrange matters in order to govern industry and to carry on civic affairs.

The I. W. W. carries within itself the necessary means of performing both of these duties. Also its outward form of industrial organization is capable of changing to meet the needs of changed economic conditions.

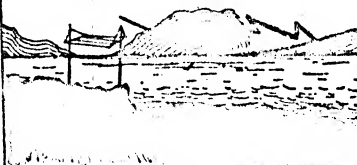
For instance, if aerial navigation becomes a commercial possibility the transportation department is pliable enough to admit of the changed relations that will result therefrom.

To say that the above is "Utopian" is to deny the fundamental fact that the present revolution is essentially different from any previous one, inasmuch as it is a conscious effort and not a blind groping in the dark.

The flames of discontent have spread in the past to produce revolutions and the workers were not one whit better off even though they bore the brunt of every fight. Let us see to it this time that the discontent is so organized as to gain the world for the workers.

When you joined the I. W. W. you promised to study its principles and make yourself acquainted with its purpose. Are you keeping your word by reading the industrial union papers?

## TRANSLATED NEWS



## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

### Hungary.

It is interesting to see that when political labor parties wish to press their claims, they are obliged to have recourse to the formidable weapon of the general strike and they must recognize the predominance of the economic over the parliamentary struggle.

The general strike of 24 hours in favor of universal suffrage began at Budapest the morning of May 23. From dawn strong detachments of police, infantry and cavalry held the streets, especially the approaches to parliament. Groups of workers collected towards 6 o'clock in the morning and went to parliament. Several thousands of workers took part in the demonstration. Soon collisions took place. Parliament, which was sitting, manifested great agitation as the news of fights between the police and workers arrived. The demonstrators tried to break through the lines of troops and police which separated the palace from parliament. The soldiers charged the crowds and used their guns. At midday it was announced that there were 70 wounded and 5 or 6 dead. In the evening the number of dead was 14 and of the wounded 114. A bomb was thrown before the custom house. The strike of the railway men had served as a new threat by the working classes.

It is by economical struggle in all its forms that the political situation in Hungary will be solved.

### England.

London is again the scene of a labor crisis. On the evening of May 23 a hundred thousand men belonging to the National Transport Workers Federation stopped work. The trade and industry of the port of London are, at a standstill. At the present moment the strike is limited to London. But if the Federation thinks it necessary the strike orders will be sent all over the country, and this is sure to happen unless a speedy agreement is reached. The order issued by the Federation concerns not only the carmen of the docks, but also those of the railways, so that goods arrived at the stations or port of London must lie there.

The cause of the conflict is well-known. The unionist workers of a firm in the docks refused to work with a non-unionist man engaged. Two thousand unionists were then dismissed.

The committee of the Federation states the men's grievances: Boycott of unionists, breaking of contracts by the masters, vexatious rules for the dock laborers. Once the strike has broken out the men have formulated their claims: Higher wages, shorter hours, these are the real cause of the strike.

At present there are in the port of London 120 vessels with a tonnage of 900,000 which remains unloaded. The vessels ready to start cannot coal.

The strike is serious because if the strike continues London will soon have a lack of food. Already the food prices are rising.

## CONTEMPTIBLE ACTIONS.

Six newspapers have been especially active in the interests of the employing class by deliberately misrepresenting the San Diego fight and by lying about the men who have so bravely fought there. These papers are "The San Diego Union" (capitalist), "The Los Angeles Citizen" (craft union socialist), "The San Diego Tribune" (capitalist), "The Toledo Union Leader" (craft union socialist), "The Los Angeles Times" (capitalist), and the "Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald" (craft union, reform, socialist).

The Citizen, Leader and Herald are in fine company. The Herald gets praise from the vigilantes. The San Diego Union says editorially in its issue of May 30: "This community has every reason to be grateful to such papers as," and then gives a list of names including the Los Angeles Times and winding up with the Social Democratic Herald.

The Citizen has been proven a liar by the testimony of the San Diego Labor Leader, and the Toledo slimy sheet copies its alleged news from the same source as the Citizen and the Los Angeles Times.

The Toledo sheet winds up one of its screeds with the misinformation that the I. W. W. are cowards and are never found among the ones who are harmed in case trouble breaks out. Yet the contemptible editor of the Leader knows that the I. W. W. furnished the bulk of the prisoners, and that the men who died in Spokane and San Diego were members of the I. W. W.

The Toledo Union Leader represents well the kind of industrial unionism to be found in connection with the Civic Federation inside the A. F. of L.

## PROPS FOR THE PROFIT SYSTEM.

Editor "Worker": As I am just out of the provincial goal in New Westminster, B. C., I wish to say that over that monument of patriotism the Union Jack is waving every day in the year, and underneath the flag on an iron platform from which victims of the system are hanged, sits a substitute of a man with a shot-gun watching every move you make. Yours in revolt, CHAS NELSON.

Note—Nelson was jailed for activity in the Canadian Northern strike at the behest of contractors from the United States. Capital is international, so must labor be.

## A COLUMN OF COMMENT.

The waiters who struck in New York left the guests seated at the table with meals unfinished. Good time to strike, eh?

Lincoln Steffens, the well-known author and writer, is going to turn his pen loose upon San Diego. Watch the vigilantes squirm.

Teamsters in Chicago are refusing to haul goods handled by strike-breakers in the freight houses. This is a breath of industrialism.

Eight thousand cordage workers in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., are organizing into the I. W. W. and are preparing for a big strike in the near future.

An increasing number of socialist papers are quoting from the "Industrial Worker." Industrial unionism is the liveliest topic that ever blazed a trail through economics.

The Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal believes the only hope of the workers lies in progressive legislation. Why, then, even a craft union? Study economics, friend editor.

Tuberculosis kills 58 per cent of the printers and the most of the balance have the asthma. The employers demand profits because of "risk." Pinch yourself, Mr. Worker. Are you awake?

The Detroit Journal, June 7, has a two column article about Haywood and the I. W. W. Labor songs and parts of Haywood's speeches are reproduced. Industrialism is attracting attention in all quarters.

A joint protest meeting was held by the Columbus Federation of Labor, the Socialist party and Local 54, I. W. W. at Columbus, Ohio, on behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti. The meeting was a great success.

The freight clerks employed by the Minneapolis Transfer railway company have voted to scab upon the striking freight handlers as per their contract with the enemy. Craft unionism is all right—for the boss.

The Fortnightly Review of Victoria, B. C., contains some interesting articles regarding the radical movement of labor. Numbers 9 and 10 contain many quotations taken from the "Industrial Worker." Spread the news.

The Daily Herald, London, Eng., issue of May 22, gives a full column list of organizations which have protested against the imprisonment of Tom Mann for his anti-militarist activities. Some solidarity, that.

Cut out the checker playing long enough to go to the public library in your city and read articles on industrialism in the American Magazine, the Metropolitan, Colliers, Literary Digest and the Forum. It will be time well spent.

The Inter-Mountain Worker of Salt Lake is tremendously agitated over the question of industrial unionism. It is a live issue. The paper also deals with the Ettor-Giovannitti case and the San Diego atrocities. The world do move.

The "Worker" is in receipt of a copy of Wilshire's Magazine sent to us from England. It contains a square meal of syndicalism, but has a fatal dose of arsenic in the last bite in the form of a 16 line boost for the Bishop Creek stock jobbing outfit. Wilshire don't play in our yard any more.

Mayor Rushlight of Portland, Ore., is in receipt of a work on "Anti-Socialism," together with a one dollar bill in payment for the four hours time it will take to read the work. Ordinarily 25c an hour is about a quarter more than a mayor's time is worth, but in this case he will be greatly under paid.

The Socialist convention said it had no desire to dictate any of the methods of labor organizations and yet denounced sabotage. Meanwhile it tacitly supports the A. F. of L., which in Chicago, has a corps of paid slugs at its command. Consistency is a jewel not to be found in the collection of the "polys."

Laura Payne Emerson endeavored to speak upon the streets of San Diego on the morning of June 11. Press reports state that the sergeant respectfully touched his helmet and asked her politely to move on. Probably Webb was looking on or else the sergeant was saving his muscle for some "extra legal" night work. We will make the police really polite before the last chapter is written.

Active socialists in Butte, Mont., have been discharged and blacklisted by the copper company. Industrial unionists also get the axe. It is alleged that certain of the leading W. F. of M. officials are parties to the deal. Lack of a real industrial union in Butte makes this blacklisting possible. The radical socialists of Butte are said to have given up all hopes of re-electing their "red" mayor, Lewis J. Duncan. Socialist voters are being forced out of Butte.

The Oakland World says that they want positive working class action. Yet in the same issue there is not one constructive action proposed. The whole burden of their cry is that capitalism is inefficient. It is impossible to separate entirely the negative from the positive. One cannot build until a site has been cleared. The I. W. W. undermines all present class institutions and at the same time proposes a means of managing industry in the interests of the toilers. Ours is the most logical program.



# DIRECT ACTION

The Philosophy of the Labor Struggles of Today.

(Louis Levine, in the Forum for May).

"Direct Action." Another winged phrase which has made its way into the English vocabulary. Hardly known to English readers a few months ago, it has rapidly won a place in the stock room of words and phrases in which our intellectual acquisitions are for convenience sake summarized. One now hears and reads the forceful phrase almost daily—a sign that it expresses some vital fact of modern life.

More than that. Though so young, the phrase already carries along with it a vast amount of emotion. It is associated with contradictory feelings, and stirs imaginations to various visions. Some pronounce it with joy and enthusiasm; some, with bitter hatred and vehement denunciation; some yet, with widely open eyes in which there is apprehension and dismay.

And no wonder. In this country the terse phrase has made its appearance amidst most extraordinary circumstances. It emerged upon the surface of social life out of the depths of terrible industrial disturbances. It was thrown out to appease the metaphysico-causal cravings of an astonished public which stood aghast at an unparalleled trial and confession of two brother-labor leaders. It probably could not explain the fact it was meant to explain. But it nevertheless revealed a mystery—that somewhere in the unseen corners of our social system a tremendous work of the gravest consequences to civilization is going on and is pressing forward to a definite end.

The dismal phrase has since stirred the world. Concrete illustrations of what it means were recently given in a series of monster strikes, such as had never been seen before. The strikes of the railroad men, of the dockers, and of the miners in England; the Lawrence strike in this country. And there can be little doubt that the near future has in store for us a few more strikes which will drive home even to those who have eyes and see not that a new phase of social struggles is on—struggles the character and philosophy of which are summed up in the two words "Direct Action."

A few historical notes may introduce the reader to a broader comprehension of the subject. The phrase "Direct Action" is of French origin. Its precision and directness, indeed, testify to its origin. It was used for the first time in 1897 by Fernand Pelloutier, General Secretary of the Federation of Labor Exchanges (Federation des Bourses du Travail). The Bourses du Travail are local federations of labor unions, sometimes of a single city or town, sometimes extending over a larger region. They take care of the general interests of the working men of a locality and are autonomous in the administration of their own affairs. For activities of national scope, however, they are united in a National Federation with headquarters in Paris. The Federation of Labor Bourses was organized in 1892 and Pelloutier was its secretary from 1894 until his death in 1901.

Pelloutier was a philosophical anarchist and had no faith in the state. He was convinced that the modern state, however progressive the government, could do nothing of permanent value for the working men. He, therefore, advised the latter to organize and to accomplish directly by their own efforts what they could not obtain indirectly through parliamentary representative government.

This sounds simple enough, and the reader may ask what is there in this idea that is new and original. Had not the British Trades Unions done this before? Do not the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor pursue the same policy? In fact, has not this become the recognized policy of trade unionism the world over, the policy to which even employers have generally become reconciled and which has resulted in the practice of collective bargaining and of collective contracts?

Not quite; the similarity is only apparent, at any rate does not go beyond the surface. What Pelloutier had in mind, and what all advocates of Direct Action have had in mind since, is something entirely opposed to the fundamental ideas of English and American Trades Unionism of the old type. The latter has been organized along trade or craft lines. Every trade union embraces generally the skilled men only of the trade and deals with the employers for its own members alone. Its contracts are concluded without any consideration for other working men employed in the same industry. If there are several trades unions in the same industry, their contracts generally expire at different times, so that combined action of all working men of one industry—not to speak of several industries—is hardly ever possible. The working men under this system of organization are divided into groups, each looking out for itself and strongly imbued with a feeling of group-egotism.

To fight this narrow feeling is, on the contrary, the avowed purpose of those who advocate Direct Action. Their idea is to unite all the working men of a country into one body. They stand for Industrial Unionism as opposed to trade or craft unionism. They want unions which should embrace all the workingmen of an industry, similar to the Miners' or Brewers' Federation in this country. And, furthermore, they eagerly look forward to the unification of all the industrial unions of a country into one "BIG UNION" which should present the united front of the working men as a class against employers as a class.

France is the country where this idea was first realized. The General Confederation of Labor with a membership of half a million workers is a federation of federations. Its constituent elements are the federations of separate industries, such as the Federation of

Miners, the Federation of the Building Trades, and the local federations spoken of above as Bourses du Travail. The General Confederation was organized in 1895, but received its present constitution in 1902, when it amalgamated with the Federation of Bourses du Travail mentioned before. The General Confederation of Labor represents all the organized workers of France and takes up all matters which concern the working class of France as a whole. A similar form of organization is being advocated now in England by Tom Mann and his followers. In our country the idea of "ONE BIG UNION" is advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, organized in 1905 and generally called the I. W. W., who conducted the recent strike in Lawrence.

Yet the reader may wonder whether form of organization matters so much after all. A little consideration of the question will show, however, that it is of tremendous importance. A form of organization presupposes definite technical conditions, rests upon certain general ideas, and leads to determinate collective action.

The technical conditions which have called into life the idea of industrial unions have been created by the machine invading industry after industry and breaking down the barriers between the trades. The idea rests further on the assumption that all working men irrespective of trade or particular employment are connected by a common tie which binds millions of separate human units into a compact class unity. The apostles of direct action emphasize the fact that society is divided into classes and frankly proclaim their intention to deepen the chasm between the classes and to accentuate the class struggle as much between the classes and to accentuate the class struggle as much as is in their power. Industrial unionism thus becomes identical with "class-conscious" unionism—the form of organization being but the material embodiment of an implied general principle. The I. W. W. have been the representatives of "class-conscious" unionism in this country, while the General Confederation of Labor has upheld the principal in France.

An organization uniting the working men into a compact and solid body such as described above furnishes the material basis for Direct Action in all its manifestations. In the popular mind Direct Action has already become identified with violence. But, as with most popular conceptions, this one also is—though right in statement—wrong because of inadequacy of statement. Direct Action may, but must not necessarily, assume violent forms, nor would all violence be Direct Action. There must be something in the character of a labor struggle besides and independent of violence which alone can transform it into a particular manifestation of Direct Action. This something is the spirit in which the struggle is carried on. It is the spirit of energetic pressure of the laboring mass on the small body of employers, the spirit of determination, of enthusiastic uprising, and of revolt against conditions which are declared to be intolerable. It is the spirit of a united class which opposes its solidarity and indignation to the exploitative powers of the employing class. Of course, when strikes are conducted in this spirit, violence may result. But the working men do not take the first step in this direction. At Lawrence, to take one instance out of many, the perpetrators of violence were the local authorities.

But how about sabotage? Is not sabotage the very essence of Direct Action and is it not equivalent to open violence?

An illuminating answer to this question may be given by telling the story of one of the earliest manifestations of sabotage. It was in 1889. The organized dockers of Glasgow demanded a ten per cent increase of wages, but met with the refusal of the employers. Strike breakers were brought in from among the agricultural laborers, and the dockers had to acknowledge defeat and to return to work on the old wage scale. But before the men resumed their work, the secretary of the union delivered to them the following address:

"You are going back to work at the old wage. The employers have repeated time and time again that they were delighted with the work of the agricultural laborers who had taken our places for several weeks during the strike. But we have seen them at work; we have seen that they could not even walk a vessel, that they dropped half of the merchandise they carried, in short, that two of them could hardly do the work of one of us. Nevertheless, the employers have declared themselves enchanted by the work of these fellows; well, then, there is nothing left for us but to do the same, and to practice Ca' Canny. Work, as the agricultural laborers worked. Only they often fell into the water; it is useless for you to do the same."

The advice was followed and for two or three days the dockers applied the policy of Ca' Canny. The result was immediate. The employers called in the secretary of the union, asked him to tell the men to work as they worked before, and granted at the same time the ten per cent increase in wages.

This fact shows that sabotage does not always mean violence. It consists mainly in harming the interests of the employers by cleverly handling the power in the hands of the workers. It is a sort of resistance which, though effective, does not end in a walk-out and in a complete interruption of production. It is, however, designed to strike the employer in his most sensitive spot—his profits—and to make him feel that only concession can save him from loss. The following story may throw some more light on the variety and ingenuity of methods of sabotage.

The scene is now Italy, and the time of ac-

tion the year 1905. The railway men were discontented but, having lost their strike, they determined to keep up resistance while on the job. They made up their minds to follow faithfully all the regulations of the service; but too much loyalty is often as bad as direct obstruction. This was the result as described by contemporary observers.

"According to the regulations, the wickets are to be opened for the distribution of tickets thirty minutes and should be closed five minutes before the train leaves.

"The wickets are opened. A crowd of would-be passengers hurry there full of impatience. A gentleman offers a ten franc bill, asking for a ticket worth 4 francs and 50 centimes. The employee reads to him an article of the regulations which requests passengers to present the exact price of their ticket, to a centime. Let him then go and get the money. The same story is repeated with eight passengers out of ten. In spite of the customary procedure, but according to the regulations, no money is given out, not even a franc. In twenty-five minutes hardly thirty persons have obtained tickets. The rest come running out of breath with the exact amount of money in their hands. But it is too late, the wicket is closed, according to the regulations.

"But even those who have obtained tickets are not yet at the end of their sufferings. They are in the cars, but the train does not move. According to regulations, the engines and other cars are manoeuvring at some distance, and the train cannot start until they have arrived. The impatient passengers leave their cars. Immediately the inspectors are upon them, stop them, and draw up a formal report against them. Leaving the train is prohibited by the regulations."

And so on. The story could be continued ad infinitum. It was a lively experience for the Italian railway men. And it is a fine example of sabotage without violence.

Sabotage may, however, assume more violent forms. To force employers to terms those who believe in Direct Action will not stop before damaging or even destroying the machinery of production. The reasoning of the Direct Actionists may seem questionable, but it is dictated by a bitter feeling fostered by a bitter experience. If the machine, argue they, is here only to enslave us and to keep us below the standard of a decent living, then down with the machinery and capitalist enterprise. It should be well borne in mind, however, that no damage to the person and life of employers is contemplated.

But sabotage is not considered by the apostles of Direct Action as the only efficacious or even the most appropriate means of struggle. It is the solidarity of the workers that is of decisive importance. This solidarity is fostered by the industrial form of organization and is strengthened by open and energetic strikes. The larger the scope of a strike, the more workers it involves, the surer its success and the greater its organizing and educating value for the working men.

(Continued in our next issue.)

## THAT JUNE REVIEW.

I just read the International Socialist Review for June. We all do that—even those who damn it. It's some magazine, that.

The article on the Socialist Party convention picks out the points that interest the wage slave and disregards the non-essential bleatings of the patch work pollys.

The "Tainted Shoe Label," by Phillips Russell is worth a few minutes of anybody's time. Incidentally we remark that the "Worker" has additional documentary evidence on the Tobin Union. The outfit is so crooked they could sleep on a pretzel.

Article on machinery and modern methods from the pens of Haywood, Randolph and Karsner show the trend of the times.

But the article by Eugene Wood is the crowning triumph. 'Gene confesses himself as "Astraddle the Fence" on the question of political versus direct action.

I read that article. Just for luck I read it again.

When the shoe pinched me as a direct actionist I said "By Damn," and when "the Pollys" got the worst of it I chuckled with glee. And I have a record of being quite serious minded, too.

The "Worker" office burned last week, receipts have not been what they should, a couple of meetings I have been trying to arrange have been very troublesome, and the air in my vicinity has been extremely blue. I want to thank Gene Wood for saving my life. He made me laugh.

The vast number of sly digs stuffed into one short article is amazing. He said—but get the June Review and read it for yourself.

## REBEL COAL MINERS TO START PAPER.

District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. has preferred charges against their officers, Feehan and Van Bittner, for traitorous conduct. Failure to get action caused 75 delegates, representing sixty local unions, to reconvene for a thorough discussion of the matter. These delegates have reason to believe that International President White and the executive board will whitewash the officers under charges.

White has sent word to the delegates that the convention may not be held under the name of the U. M. W. of A. The delegates are rebels and have postponed action on joining the I. W. W. until the investigating committee makes a report.

Meanwhile they are trying to arrange a debate between White and Haywood before the delegates, and have planned to issue a weekly paper to represent the interests of the radical coal miners.

This last move will place them in a position to throw light upon the underhanded work of their officials, according to Justice of Pittsburgh, Pa. District 5 is in Pennsylvania.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

# The Lumber Worker

Convention of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers.

The first convention of the N. I. U. F. and L. W. was held in the city of Seattle, Wash., June 3rd to 6th, 1912.

Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by National Secretary Allison. Fellow Worker Chas. Herschel elected temporary chairman. Committee on credentials was then elected and meeting adjourned until 1 p. m. to allow credentials committee to act on credentials.

Convention called to order at 1 p. m. by Tem. Chairman Herschel. Report of credentials committee was read and accepted.

Nominations for permanent chairman were then opened and Fellow Worker Harry Graham was elected to the chair. Fellow Worker W. T. Neff was elected as recording secretary for this convention.

Communications from various sources were then taken up. The most important action taken during this session was in the matter of establishing a separate lumber workers paper at this time.

It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates present that it would not be advisable to establish a paper at this time and that all locals should support the "Industrial Worker" to the fullest extent possible so that the indebtedness could be cleared up and the "Worker" put out on a press owned by the Organization. Motion to that effect was made and carried.

Resolutions committee was elected and resolutions were ordered sent to various places where members of the organization are concerned.

Matters of getting out literature were placed in the hands of the N. E. B. who took same up later.

Matters pertaining to organizers were then discussed and it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that we should have an organizer in the field as soon as possible.

The most important action during the second day's session was in regard to the initiation fees and dues. Attention of all members in the lumber industry is called to the action taken which will be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. Be sure you vote.

Attention is also called to the matter of assessment for four months to meet the expenses of sending delegates to the general convention in September. Be sure you vote on this also. Other matters of greater or less importance to the industry were discussed during the sessions of the convention but they are too lengthy to enumerate so I wish to ask all members to thoroughly study the minutes of the convention that they may better know what took place there.

I wish to ask the co-operation of all members in the matter of getting reports and news from the different sections of the country. This matter is important since there has been a certain portion of the "Industrial Worker" set aside for news from this industry.

See that your local elects a press committee or have the secretary act as regular correspondent and make it a part of your duty to see that reports are sent in weekly if possible or twice monthly any way.

Hoping to see an increased growth in local membership and wishing all success to the fellow workers, I remain, yours for Industrial Freedom,

F. H. ALLISON.

Secretary N. I. U. F. & L. W.

## NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

The convention of the N. I. U. F. and L. W. is over and delegates have returned to their various locals. Full report appears elsewhere.

It is reported that the bosses in Raymond have black-listed a number of the members who went on strike last April. Many of the boys are now working for themselves and are more than successful. Who said the workers could not operate the machines of production?

Fellow Worker August Smith, member of Raymond local and active on Grays Harbor during the strike in the mills is being held at the Immigration station in Seattle awaiting deportation. The specific charge against the fellow worker has not been determined but it is supposed that it is because he dared to help his fellow workers in their struggles for better conditions.

When questioned regarding his affiliation with the I. W. W., Smith frankly admitted that he was a member. While under examination he took occasion to inform the examining board that he did not favor a government wherein the workers are compelled to submit to legalized tyranny.

Fellow Worker Smith is in high spirits and anxiously awaits the day when the lumber barons will furnish him transportation back to the land whence he is supposed to have come.

Thus it is that the masters are unwittingly practicing sabotage on their own system by sending agitators back to their native land that they may carry the message of industrial freedom to their less fortunate brothers there.

We will hear more from the fellow worker when he arrives in the queen of the Southern seas, Australia. Here's wishing him bon voyage.

It is reported that one of the thugs who took such delight in kidnapping Fellow Workers Thorn and Biscay from Hoquiam is now languishing in the Montesano jail. It is also reported that the reason he has not been furnished bail is because he has confessed and has implicated several of the higher-ups.

If there was the barest chance of getting justice in the courts of Chehalis county it would be possible to put those thugs in the penitentiary for a term of years.

But past experience has taught us that it is useless to expect any justice from the parasite who holds his office through the sufferance of the famous Saw Dust Ring of Chehalis county and is therefore amenable to their orders at all times.

Some echoes from the past: A strike of clam diggers on the beach at Grays Harbor and a strike in the whaling station, also on the Harbor.

The prices of lumber still continue to advance. Who said wages would go up also. They will go up when the men in the woods and mills force them up and not before.

And that reminds me that our old friend, the employment shark, is anxious to learn when the next strike is going to occur in the woods. Says he expects men to be very scarce after the fourth. Does that make you think about 1906?

It is currently reported that many lives were lost in the recent forest fires on the coast. There were several antiquated bunk houses burned up and no doubt there were many lives lost in them when the smoke went curling skyward.

This column is set aside for the lumber industry. We will appreciate articles dealing with the development of machinery, current events in the woods, mills or factories or any and all matters pertaining to this industry. Send all correspondence to the secretary of the N. I. U. F. and L. W. whose address is 326 Pacific block, Seattle, Wash. Lets hear from the live ones.

## BLACKLISTING THE B. T. W.

The June issue of the National Rip-Saw gives documentary evidence of the breaking of the blacklist law by the lumber trust in the southern states. They promise to follow the article with other exposures taken from personal letters which have passed between officials of the trust. The originals are in possession of persons connected with the Rip-Saw.

One of the reproductions is a record form of employees who have left the service of any subsidiary company of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association. The final question asked is this: "Have you reason to believe that he sympathizes with or is a member of the order of Timber Workers of the World?" These records are used as blacklists.

Two paragraphs from a letter signed by S. J. Carpenter on behalf of the executive committee of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association and sent to the Little River Lumber Co. at Manistee, La., show that blacklisting is the method by which the employers hope to crush the B. T. W.

Here are the paragraphs:

"As stated in the letter above referred to, from the executive committee, we will undoubtedly at some future time re-employ large numbers of our former employees whom we have discharged and reported as being affiliated with the Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

This will only be done upon their evidencing in some satisfactory way that they have renounced their allegiance to the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, as was done at Lake Charles before the returning to work of the strikers in 1906."

Another letter of later date signed by M. L. Alexander, manager of the Operators' Bureau, and addressed to the same company as the above, contains information on the number of members and the composition of the B. T. W. and also details the account of the attendance of their delegates to the last I. W. W. convention, where negotiations were made looking toward affiliation.

The "Worker" will give space to future developments along the line of the above exposures. They have a deep bearing on the industrial movement and are of particular interest to the workers in the lumber industry of the Pacific coast.

## IN OUR NEW QUARTERS.

The "Worker" office is now located in a relatively safe place so far as danger from fires of mysterious origin is concerned.

We are gradually getting into shape so that we know where our various remaining records are and the work is more systematized.

The fire destroyed some of the manuscript on hand for future issues and ruined every cartoon we had for emergencies.

Our back files are so badly scorched, smoked and soaked with chemicals as to be practically valueless. Almost all of the coin holders were either destroyed or rendered unfit for use. Perhaps many of the envelopes may be used where addresses are made in longhand but they are so warped with water as to be unfit for use in a typewriter.

We were extremely lucky in having saved those records with no cash value but which are invaluable to our work.

The friends of the "Worker" are proving their worth, and with a hearty pull all together the "Worker" will be in proper shape to continue the fight.

## PRESS FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$44.31  
A. Strobel, Mt. Vernon, Wash. 1.00  
We have replaced what was taken to meet extra expenses caused by the fire and will continue to keep this fund separate from our other accounts.

## DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING WEEK

The following amounts were donated to cover the loss occasioned by the fire and to help wipe out the old debt. Get your local into action:

Lawrence Cassa, San Francisco, Cal. 1.00  
Local No. 58, I. W. W., Victoria, B. C. 10.00  
E. M. Clyde, for I. W. W. Org. Com., Seattle, Wash. 13.00  
Local No. 328, I. W. W., Victoria, B. C. 15.00  
Many individual subs were received and with proper support from all rebels the Worker will be pulled out of the hole and placed in position to publish eight pages and then to purchase our own printing plant.

Effective protest will save the life of Ettor.

# AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

## IT'S IN THE AIR.

Strenuous efforts are being made in the northwest to revive patriotism among the masses, for the three-fold purpose of protecting profits, sidetracking the radical labor movement, and furnishing an excuse to shoot down rebellious wage slaves. The purpose is so plain that fair minded members of the middle class are privately protesting.

Thousands of dollars are being spent upon flag days and other childish affairs, and so profitable is the sale of flags that the Salvation Army has gone into the business for the purpose of raising funds to rescue the girls who are forced into lives of shame beneath the starry emblem.

Upon every conceivable occasion some patriot pulls off a Geo. M. Cohen stunt in order to find favor in the eyes of his employer.

Tacoma recently held flag day exercises. Thousands of gaily dressed children formed an immense flag upon the stadium. A parade was held and the band from the battleship Pennsylvania, which happened to be in Tacoma on that day, was pressed into service.

Imagine the surprise of the dollar patriots upon hearing this band break off right in the middle of the "Star Spangled Banner" and start playing "Everybody's Doing It." The members of the band were all rebels, and most of them members of the Socialist Party.

All of which makes the labor skinner "tremble for the future of his country."

## TAKING OUR NAME IN VAIN.

The Seattle Advertising Men went to Portland, Ore., for the Ad Men's Annual Convention on June 11. Arriving in the early morning they were seized at the depot, bundled into cattle cars, chased and shot at by men in police uniform and then hauled through the streets, headed by a brass band and an enormous I. W. W. banner. After this treatment they were treated to a breakfast banquet at the Multnomah hotel. All this by the local ad men of Portland.

This taking of our name in vain shows we are a live bunch, and the ad stunt will certainly add no luster to the vigilante actions of San Diego, which were so faithfully reproduced.

## ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT.

John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, N. Y., through his parish publication, the Nativity Mentor, in April said: "The socialist is busy. He flaunts his red flag and openly preaches his doctrines. His great point of attack is religion. His power is an actual menace to our city. There seems to be no law to suppress or control him, he is more dangerous than cholera or smallpox—yes, he is the mad dog of society and should be silenced, if need be by a bullet." Under the law by which Ettor and Giovannitti are detained this foolish priest could be held responsible for the death of any socialist not brought about by natural causes.

## PIONEER AGENCY HERDS SCABS.

The "Industrial Worker" is in possession of two employment tickets issued by The Pioneer agency in Seattle, Wash., and Herbert Ilicks & Co., Vancouver, B. C., which tend to prove that the Pioneer Agency is engaged in shipping men to Vancouver under false pretenses, so that the scab jobs on the Canadian Northern may be filled.

The first ticket is issued to Victor Holmes in consideration of a fee of \$2 and Mr. Hicks of Vancouver is named as the employer. Arriving in Vancouver the second ticket is issued by the Ilicks agency directing Holmes to go to work at Yale, B. C. as heading man. Yale is in the strike zone.

Some direct action is necessary to put a stop to this practice of scab herding on the part of the employment sharks.

The Public, Chicago, issue of June 7th. says in speaking of San Diego: "The situation is one which unjust industrial conditions naturally produce." \* \* \* And again, "Unless some of the respectable men are punished for their share in these outrages—worse by far than any which they charge the labor violence agitators with even intending—where is the fairness or the wisdom of passing laws or enforcing laws against labor violence? Does not such conduct, if it goes unpunished, tend to prove that labor violence agitators are more or less right in their accusations?"

The more space we have to use in asking you rebels to boost for your own paper the less news we can publish. We need subs. You need them badly. You want the news. You are anxious to see it appear. Get busy then with subs, donations and bundle orders and there will be more news and propaganda matter. We are hard hit by the fire. Send in the subs.

"A cure for many government evils" is a pamphlet sent us from Denver for review. It contains no proposal of any worth to the propertyless workers but serves to show that strenuous efforts are to be made to modify capitalism so that the thieving system may be perpetuated.

Reports from Brussels, Belgium state that the rioting of the 100,000 men upon strike in the collieries is less fierce than at first.

Better send for a bunch of those three month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

Johnson said that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." It is also the first resort of a scared to death profit monger.

## HIGH WAGES AND HIGH PRICES.

(By Phil Engle.)

The politicians tell us that a raise in wages will do us no permanent good, for the merchant will at once raise the price of his goods to equal the raise in wages. Of course, they don't stop to think that if the merchant had the power to raise prices at his own sweet will he would raise them anyhow, whether the worker got a raise or not. Of course, he hasn't the power.

But they don't try to explain to us how it is that the price of meat and other foodstuffs have gone up while the wages of the slaves of the Beef Trust have gone down, or remained as they were ten years ago.

However, let us assume that the capitalist does and will raise prices if the workers get a raise in wages. What will happen then?

This is what would happen. If the steel workers got a raise in wages and the price of steel rails and steel buildings also rose, the workers would not buy any steel rails or buildings and so would not be bothered. Wagon-makers, harness-makers, railroad workers, jewelry workers, building trade workers, automobile workers and the vast majority of the wage working class outside of the foodstuff and textile industries produce things that only the capitalists and middle class buy. So even if the capitalists had the almighty power to raise prices at will, the vast majority of the wage workers would not be affected for they buy nothing but the real necessities of life.

If the capitalists could raise prices at will there never would be a wage strike. The Boss would say to you when you asked for more money for your work, "Why, certainly, old chappie, here is the 25 per cent increase in wages for which you are asking. Tomorrow at 7 o'clock sharp I will raise the price of the goods you are producing and neither you nor I will be anything out of pocket." Did any one ever hear of a boss acting that way? No! He gives you the blacklist, the policemen's clubs on your heads, bull pens, etc., every time you demand more wages.

The main reason for my writing this article is that I have met many Socialists, Anarchists and I. W. W. men who are still repeating that old fallacy about a raise in wages being of no benefit to the workers.

When Emma Goldman was lecturing in Denver, a man asked her if a raise in wages did not come out of some portion of the working class. She answered that every time a worker got a raise in wages it came out of the pockets of some other workers. Most Socialist speakers, especially the few remaining S. L. P. speakers, are still teaching this rot.

As the space of the Worker is very valuable I am not able to handle this question as it should be handled. But a good hour's study of "Value, Price and Profit" by Karl Marx, a pamphlet costing but 10 cents, will help any I. W. W. agitator to handle the freaks who appear at almost every street or hall meeting we hold and try to make the workers think that a raise in wages is not worth fighting for. If the editor does not throw this in the waste basket I will inflict another article on the readers of the Worker on "Shorter Hours and High Prices."

Editor's Note—This discussion is important. We hold substantially the same view as an organization. Some individuals may differ, however. To bring the matter before our readers we will publish contributions on the subject, provided they are not more than 400 words in length and are accompanied by a three month subscription. For the best one a year's subscription will be given. Judges will be selected later.

All organizers, speakers and especially camp delegates, available for work in the lumber industry, should keep in constant touch with the national secretary of the Lumber Workers' at 326 Pacific block, Seattle, Wash.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

## HELP THESE STRIKERS.

New York City, June 6, 1912.

To all Labor Unions and Socialist Locals and other Progressive Bodies:

The workers in the Corn Products Refining Co. factory at Shadyside, N. J., went out on strike on May 28, 1912. They have been out to the present time and there has as yet been no settlement.

At least eight languages are spoken by the strikers, but these men of so many different races have stood as one man for their demands, despite the handicap which the company has evidently maintained for the purpose of keeping them divided. There are about from 500 to 700 men usually employed in the factory, but at present the entire plant is closed.

Demands have been formulated and presented to the management by the men, pickets have been maintained, meetings held nearly every day and despite the silence of the capitalist press, due doubtlessly to the great power behind the Corn Products Co., the factory has been kept closed and in the face of aggravation and provocation by the hirings of the company the workers have displayed an admirable spirit.

The company owning this factory has its headquarters at 26 Broadway, N. Y., and is doubtless a part of the Standard Oil Company. The wages are low, excessively low for the exhaustive labor, in stifling heat and the work is in two shifts of 12 hours each.

The workers need help to carry on their struggle for a living wage and decent conditions.

Help is needed to enable the workers who have families to maintain them while the strike lasts.

An appeal has now to be made to the people throughout the country who sympathize with the workers in their struggle.

Send all contributions to M. Mazikee, Treas. Box 45, Cliffside, N. J.

## PRASHNER IS NOT DEPORTED.

Another example of the illegal methods of the authorities at San Diego has come to light in the case of Albert B. Prashner.

Prashner writes to the "Worker" from New York giving the following information which is corroborated by an article in the New York Call.

He was arrested in San Diego on February 16 in company with sixteen others who were engaged in the fight for free speech. In the eagerness of the authorities to get rid of the men Prashner was charged with illegal entry into the U. S. and was sent to Ellis Island for deportation. Managing to get word to the I. W. W. quick action was secured and Prashner showed that his papers were correct. He had come from England in 1909, going first into Canada after a brief stay in New York, and then returning to the U. S. in December, 1911.

Prashner informs us that J. W. Robinson was deported to Scotland on May 30th, his letter to friends asking that he be given a fair hearing having been purposely delayed until too late to get action.

Fellow Worker Butcher, who was arrested about February 19th, and who disappeared from the San Diego county jail, was deported to England two months ago.

At least three others have been deported and all cases were conducted with "star chamber" proceedings and the recommendations of the prejudiced body forwarded to the department of commerce and labor with requests for immediate deportation.

As Canada is reported as preparing to deport some I. W. W. men to the United States we figure that matters will be evened up. The revolution is world wide and so it will lose no adherents by these "extra legal" actions.

Song Books, 10c. They fan the flames of discontent.

Look for a dictograph.

## TRADES UNIONIST CRITICIZES.

Printer Takes Issue with Banker Over Conditions in Spokane.

Spokane, June 16th, 1912.

Editor Worker:

Under the caption "Business Men Boost Conditions, Report Spokane Outlook Bright," in last Sunday's Spokane Spokesman-Review, I desire to call the attention of your readers and the public generally, to one M. B. Connelly, by name, who, it seems, is vice president of the Washington Trust Company.

In the Spokesman-Review Connelly jumps into print with the following:

"Labor Conditions a Factor."

"M. B. Connelly, vice president of the Washington Trust Company: 'Spokane's future is bound to be good. There is every indication of bumper crops; better freight rates will help wonderfully; labor conditions are peaceful, the open-shop declarations and the cut in the wage scale are certain to encourage building; new factories are coming rapidly; conditions are remarkably good throughout the east and this means good conditions here. All that is needed is something to inspire public confidence, for fundamental conditions were never better.'"

If Connelly was not a man supposed to be gifted with ordinary intelligence and at least some conception of where the world's wealth comes from, the above would or could be excused on account of the ignorance of the man, but for the vice president of the Washington Trust Company, one of the supposedly great financial institutions of Spokane, to make such utterances, I cannot let the said utterances pass unnoticed.

In the first place, a prosperous town comes from an army of well-paid workers, with money to spend, outside of what is absolutely necessary to maintain themselves and family.

Underpaid laborers, whether working with the hands or the brain, cannot contribute to the wealth of a town. They, the workers, cannot pay their grocery bills and raise a family, or pay the exorbitant rents demanded in the city of Spokane, if they are not receiving a living wage.

It is the man who makes ten dollars a week in excess of what it costs him to live that can buy real estate and build homes, that can maintain a family and build "Inland Empires" such as we boast of having here in Spokane.

Picture a man working for \$1.25 per day, who is caring for a wife and family and has an expense of \$2.50 per day, building anything but a balance on the wrong side of his family ledger.

Picture the "open shop" making men happy and maintaining a large and contented working class. Picture this man Connelly sitting in his swivel chair at his mahogany desk giving out such a statement—this man who poses as one of the pillars of the city.

Now let us take up the "race suicide" so much talked about by our "leading" citizens. How much of a family can a working man raise at a wage of \$18 per week in Spokane?

A three-room modest flat costs from \$20 to \$30 per month, shoulder and round steak 18 to 20 cents a pound, better grades up to 50 cents, and the balance of living is in proportion. Now just imagine a man rearing a large family, clothing them and giving them just a common school education on a wage of \$3.00 per day!

How Connelly or anybody else can say that the "open shop" and the cut in the wage scale from \$3 per day down is going to be the salvation of Spokane is beyond me or anybody else who lays claim to having brains enough to lubricate the hinges on a rusty pair of spectacles.

If the "Fool Killer" ever comes to Spokane and doesn't annihilate not only Connelly but the entire Chamber of Commerce, he will be derelict in his duties.

Honest labor, and the great working class of the United States have been and are the backbone of the country. They are the producers of everything, including good, honest, clean-blooded citizens.

When the country is threatened, who responds? The workers!

When charity desires to do some great work where does she go? To the workers!

The workers are the last to receive the benefits of good times and the first to get it in the neck when hard times hit the country.

Spokane would be a "fine" city, were it not for the workers! It would be a bunch of real estate sharks and non-producers eating each other up.

The fact that the working people who have organized for the purposes, principally, of getting a uniform and supposed living wage, and for the purpose of raising a burial fund for the dead, and a fund with which to care for the sick and distressed members, (which relieves the capitalists of duties which would otherwise fall on them), seems to be a thorn in the side of the Chamber of Commerce and such "mutts" as Connelly.

The fact that a man has ambition and pride enough to aspire to marry the woman that he loves and make a home for her and the children that come to them, seems to be another sore spot in the anatomies of those above referred to.

What do these vultures want? To devastate the earth? To crush all of humanity that says "I will live! I will be a man!" and to leave the rest to burrow in the ground and live worse than dogs?

In conclusion I will say this to the Chamber of Commerce and those of Connelly's ilk: Get wise, don't kill the "goose that is laying the golden egg." Yours very truly,

M. J. COLLINS,  
Member Typographical Union.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

## SMALLPOX IN SAN DIEGO.

(Continued from page one.)

the night of May 7th by the vigilantes. He is one of the 33 men indicted for being in town when the police raided the I. W. W. hall on that night. Had he been in any way guilty of "Conspiracy to murder" as he is charged with, there is no possibility that he would have come back here where he would stand a chance of a prison sentence.

The U. S. Government is still at the work of trying to find out just what the I. W. W. is intending to do. The work is being carried on in Los Angeles where Otis can have personal direction of it, and it is hoped by the M. & M. press that it will be able to get some proof. The statement is that the investigation was supposed to be only with regard to San Diego, but that it has now become known that it takes in the whole country and Great Britain. The claim is made that everywhere that the I. W. W. has operated evidence has been collected, and that the witnesses have come from all parts of the U. S., Canada and Great Britain, and that some of the syndicalist movement of England will be taken into account because of their influence on labor movements here.

It is this state and national phase of the fight that is now of the utmost importance. What is apparently as yet a local fight for freedom of speech, has been for the past two months a fight of nation-wide proportions, and is of the deepest significance to the working class movement of the country. It is now certain that the U. S. grand jury investigations that are at present being conducted in Los Angeles are but the prelude to criminal actions against many radical members of the working class if such can be obtained, and in any event will form the basis of legislation that will be introduced in the next sessions of State and National legislatures looking to the suppression of any and all movements of the wage slaves of the country.

It but remains to be seen whether the working class is awake to their peril. It will be only by the most vigorous protests and constant agitation that the old seditious laws of 120 years ago can be prevented. The local situation is of course important as showing what will soon be attempted everywhere, and for that reason should have the heartiest support of all workers. Our defeat here would simply mean that the bosses had found the method to defeat us in the future. Our victory will mean that the working class will have a respite in which to strengthen their organizations of defense.

STUMPY.  
Send funds for a continuance of the fight to C. R. Neely, Box 312, San Diego.

Following is a portion of a telegram received on June 12th at this office:

"Vigilantes sworn in as deputies. We are up against a harder game. They are still taking men out of town. Hold protest meetings and get funds to us at once."

Golos Truda, organ of the Russian Labor group of New York was established on March 1st, 1911, and not that date of this year as formerly reported. The group is now trying to establish it as a weekly instead of monthly. The address is P. O. Box 41, Station D, New York City.

Will Walter Clifford please write to his father, John O. Clifford, Lemoore, Cal.

Spokane locals meet every Monday at 7 p. m. Address all communications to headquarters, 203 Front avenue, Spokane, Wash.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W. meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

## IL PROLETARIO.

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

## Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent.  
SONGS OF JOY!  
SONGS OF SORROW!  
SONGS OF SARCASM!  
Songs of the Miseries That Are.  
Songs of the Happiness To Be.  
Songs that strip capitalism bare; show the shams of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class; and drown in one glad hurst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!  
I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.  
10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

## Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.  
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

### WHAT WE BELIEVE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to go away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.